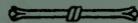


DOCKING  
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



**ANNUAL REPORT**

of the

**Medical Officer of Health**  
**for the year 1949**

to which is appended the

Report of the

**SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR**

and the

Report of the

**WATERWORKS SUPERINTENDENT**



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**STAFF.****Public Health Department.**

*Medical Officer of Health :*

J. C. JOHNSTON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

*Surveyor and Senior Sanitary Inspector :*

W. B. JENKINS, C.R.S.I., C.S.I.B.

*Additional Sanitary Inspector :*

G. LLEWELLYN, M.R.S.I., C.S.I.B.

*Clerk to Medical Officer of Health :*

D. HUNN.

(to 30.9.49)

MISS M. HEWITT.

(from 1.10.49)

**Waterworks Department.**

*Waterworks Superintendent :*

J. R. DRYSDALE.

# DOCKING RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Local Health Office,

The Rectory, Church Street,

Wells-next-the-Sea. Norfolk.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR ENDING

31st DECEMBER, 1949.

### Introduction.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for 1949. I have followed the procedure of previous years in asking the Senior Sanitary Inspector and Water Superintendent to submit reports in their names rather than incorporating them in my report.

Whilst retaining the same sections in this Report I have surveyed the existing Health Services giving alterations from last year. These services are outside the Council's direct control but it is my responsibility to report on anything affecting the health of the district.

In many ways this year has been quite eventful in that new regulations have come into force, such as the Milk and Dairies Regulations and the Housing Act, 1949. The year has also seen the first parishes supplied with the Regional Water Scheme, which is a big advance, and I have appended a report from the Resident Engineer on the scheme. (Appendix "A").

Model Byelaws for clean food handling have been approved by the Council, and more interest has been taken in the prevention of Tuberculosis. The additional work from the Model Byelaws for clean handling of food will more than offset any duties lost under Milk and Dairies Regulations and in particular that of the loss of control of cowsheds.

I would like to express my appreciation of the support given me by the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, the constant sound advice and co-operation of the Clerk and the continued support and loyalty of the Senior Sanitary Inspector, Water Superintendent and Members of the Public Health Department.

I have the honour to be, Your Obedient Servant,

J. C. JOHNSTON,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Docking Rural District Council.

## PART I.

(General Report of the Medical Officer of Health).

### 1. STAFF.

The deliberations of the County Council on the question of my clerical staff continued during the year. In August, this Council was informed that the County Council could not agree to their contributing 50% of this Clerk's salary. Following this a Joint Sub-Committee of members from Walsingham and Docking R.D.C.'s. and Wells U.D.C. recommended to their Councils that a Junior Clerk in the General Division should be appointed as from the 1st October. This recommendation was accepted by all three Councils and the post duly advertised. The successful candidate, Miss M. Hewitt, was appointed and commenced duties on 1st October, 1949, being located at the Local Health Office, Wells.

### 2. INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

(a) **Poliomyelitis.** Fortunately only one case of Poliomyelitis occurred, and that was in a girl who worked in Burnham Market but was resident in Wells Urban District.

(b) **Abortus Fever.** The incidence of this disease has worried me for some time. As it is not a legally notifiable disease, incidence figures are not available. The infectivity rate is supposed to be small, but in my opinion many cases occur which are not seen by the family doctor. On the other side, the incidence of infection in cattle is reputed to be high, but again, no definite figures are available.

Because of my concern I wrote to all General Practitioners in my area, asking to be advised of any case of suspected Abortus Fever. Following this letter, one case was reported in another area, and action was taken under the new Milk and Dairies Regulations, which came into operation on the 1st October, 1949. (See paragraph 8).

This investigation was of particular interest as it was possible to isolate the farm from which the infected milk was supplied, and with the co-operation of the Norfolk County Council and Divisional Veterinary Officer we were able to find the animals causing the infection.

These cows were isolated from the main herd and the milk pasteurised, and as each cow was cleared on the report of the Veterinary Officer they were returned to the main herd. It also made possible the isolation of a definite source of infection and with the co-operation of the owner of the herd we were able to put into operation a means of sealing off this infection. The investigation

indicates that positive results may be obtained from early notification, and points to the desirability of having legal notification of the disease in this District.

(c) **Cysticercus Bovis.** Cysticercus Bovis is the Cyst form of a tape worm infestation (*Taenia Saginata*). This worm is usually found in its adult form in human beings and the segments are discharged in the faeces, these infect pasture land and are digested by cattle forming their cyst in the cattle. If these cysts are eaten by human beings while viable, they hatch out into Tape worms and give rise to human Tape worm infestation.

Two carcases from this area which were inspected at the Watford Slaughter House, were found to have Cysts present. Both cases were thoroughly investigated, and although a case of Taeniasis was known near one source, no definite connection could be established.

(d) **Tuberculosis.** During the year the following new cases were notified :—

			<i>Case Rate per 1000 Population</i>		
10	Respiratory	...	...	...	.59
5	Non-Respiratory	...	...	...	.29
Corresponding County Figures—			<i>Case Rate per 1000 Population</i>		
161	Respiratory	...	...	...	.45
80	Non-Respiratory	...	...	...	.23

The following cases were removed :—

32 Respiratory and 33 Non-Respiratory.

The position at 31/12/49 compared with 31/12/48, was :—

Respiratory	...	...	262	270
Non-Respiratory	...	...	187	216

I had reason to believe that my register was by no means accurate and much time was spent during the year ensuring that the information contained in it coincided with that in the Master Register held by the Norfolk County Council. On submission of a list of such possible errors the result was that many cases were struck off my register. The figures as at 31st December are now accurate, the deletions made, however, are not a true record of recovery rate from the disease, but, in the main, corrections to the register.

Confirmation of my fears as to the inaccuracy of my register, the continued responsibility of the authority for the control of Tuberculosis under Section 12 of the Tuberculosis Regulations, 1930, together with the acute housing shortage made it apparent to me, that the information available concerning cases in my district was totally inadequate, particularly as my advice is sought by the Council in the rehousing of such persons.

In the light of these facts I discussed the matter with my colleagues in the other County Districts and it was clear that they too were in very much the same position. Discussions have since taken place in an endeavour to introduce a standard form of card index register, as well as an approach being made to the Regional Hospital Board and County Medical Officer for more information than is at present available, and I hope the position will improve in 1950.

### 3. CANCER.

During the year the incidence of deaths from Cancer was 31 as compared with 34 in 1948 (See Part III).

### 4. SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The Heacham Scheme was approved during the year, but owing to the amount of work in progress throughout the Country, the margin of resources available for new work is strictly limited. The Minister of Health now regrets he cannot agree to the execution of this scheme at the present time. The Minister considers that the Council would be well advised, however, to continue their preparations in the case of this scheme to the point at which they will be able to take advantage without delay of any relaxation of present restrictions. It is understood that the Council have instructed their Consulting Engineers accordingly.

In October I received a note from the Clerk asking for my opinion on the possibilities of danger to cattle from the discharge of effluent from this proposed sewage scheme for Heacham.

In my reply I stated there was as little risk from this effluent as in a previous scheme when I had reason to ask for Veterinary opinion on this subject. This opinion was that cattle take no harm from drinking water containing a good effluent. The only danger is the possibility of the contamination of their udders in the water, and if cattle were prevented from getting into the ditch there was no danger.

Following this, I wrote to the Regional Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, and the only additional factor he produced was the possibility of *Cysticercus Bovis*, but this risk is negligible and the public are safeguarded by meat inspection.

I also arranged for water from the ditch to be sampled at the spot where it leaves the town, at the point of discharge of the proposed effluent, and at the outfall. All these samples were so contaminated that the proposed effluent certainly cannot make the position any worse.

It is difficult to accept the fact that effluent does not affect cattle to any appreciable degree, but the evidence is quite convincing to me.

## 5. HOUSING.

(a) As on previous years one of the main duties of the Department was to investigate and report on persons applying for Council Houses. The Sanitary Inspector investigates the majority of the cases, but those with a medical factor have been referred to me. The latter as a routine were reported to the Public Health Committee, but at their suggestion this practice was discontinued, and only exceptional cases are now brought to their notice, the others being reported direct to the Tenants Selection Committee. Also, the Sanitary Inspector now reviews every application and investigates each case so that there is no possibility of a case being overlooked. During the Refresher Course in London there was a talk on this subject, and I append some of the medical priorities quoted by the London County Council. (Appendix "B"). From the administrative point of view I do not think there are any other systems which are more efficient than the Council's present one.

During the year 25 cases were found to have medical factors, were overcrowded or living in insanitary conditions, and these were rehoused by the Tenants Selection Committee as against a total number of 28 Tenants selected.

### *Summary of Families re-housed in 1949.*

(1) Families sharing houses	...	...	...	8
(2) Families rehoused on medical grounds	...			5
(3) Families rehoused who were legally over-crowded	...	...	...	3
(4) Families rehoused who were occupying bad houses	...	...	...	9
(5) Families rehoused who were under notice to quit	...	...	...	3

(b) **Housing Act, 1936.** In July, I recommended to the Public Health Committee that matters arising under Sections 9 and 11 of this Act, should be dealt with by them as these were often tied-up with repair of property, and should in consequence be under one Committee. This recommendation I am pleased to say was accepted by the Public Health Committee and also by the Housing Committee.

### **(c) Housing Act, 1949.**

This new Act is now in force. It does bring into operation several new factors.

- (i) Powers whereby certain demolition orders can be revoked inside the first year of the Act.
- (ii) Grants for building.
- (iii) Grants for structural improvements.

This last factor is one which affects this Department. The Minister has laid down a standard to which houses must attain, to rank for grant. This standard is extremely high for a Rural Community (See Appendix "C") but it has a provision that in any particular case special permission can be requested from the Minister to waive one or more of these standards. I think the Minister is correct in setting a high standard for the Country as a whole and where necessary relaxing it rather than having a lower standard throughout.

## 6. NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

In the month of March, I formally notified the Clerk of the Council that in my considered opinion, Mr. Edward Fiddaman was not receiving proper care and attention, and in his own interests and that of the public he should be removed to a County Home.

This was the first case to be dealt with under Section 47 of the Act by the Council, and one of the earliest in the County. A very thorough investigation was carried out prior to my formal note, and the Council applied for a Court Order. This was heard on the 25th April and an order for three months was granted, this being the maximum period permissible, the man being removed to Beech House, Gressenhall. I visited him there on several occasions and I am pleased to say that after the Order had been extended for a further period, he decided that he was quite happy, and would remain as a Voluntary Patient.

## 7. WATER.

(a) **Water Piped Supply.** The Water Superintendent has submitted a full report on the present situation. This report shows the considerable amount of work carried out by him and his department.

The analysis reports on the main Fring supply (Appendix "D") and the supply at Heacham (Appendix "E") are appended to the report.

(b) **Regional Water Supply.** This is well under way and I append a copy of the Resident Engineer's report showing the work carried out during the year. (Appendix "A").

(c) **Wells.** In general these still remain most unsatisfactory and I will be most relieved to have a regional supply and be able to get off the "unexploded mine" on which we are now standing.

## 8. MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS.

These regulations take away certain duties previously carried out by the Senior Sanitary Inspector in relation to the control of cowsheds,

but have increased my powers in that I may stop a milk supply on evidence of suspicion that the milk is infected with a disease communicable to man.

#### 9. FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

During the year 21 inspections were made and defects found in 1 case and in this 1 case were remedied.

There are no cases under part 8 of the Factories Act (Out-workers).

#### 10. SHELLFISH.

The meeting of the Joint Committee mentioned in my last Annual Report was held in January, and all the bodies mentioned therein were invited to attend. Each body appointed a representative apart from the Norfolk County Council who asked that I should represent them.

Following this meeting two resolutions were made :—

- (a) that the local members felt that local tanks would be more efficacious than the proposed Central Tank in Lynn and asked the Eastern Sea Fisheries to reconsider their proposals in this connection.
- (b) The Eastern Sea Fisheries were also asked to investigate the possibility of using running sea water for cleansing in place of tanks. The Eastern Sea Fisheries representative agreed to bring this up at the next meeting of his Committee.

This is still the position and it was proposed to call a meeting of the Joint Committee again in December this year to see what was happening in the matter. On the suggestion of the Eastern Sea Fisheries Officer, however, this was postponed as his Committee was awaiting a decision of the Ministry on the experimental tank to be set up at King's Lynn.

As you will therefore see the position is no further advanced than last year and it is to be hoped that 1950 will see more action although in view of the reduction in the national expenditure, this is doubtful.

#### 11. ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME.

The Council will remember the failure to set up a Voluntary Home Safety Committee, and the Public Health Committee tried to do this work through its existing machinery, but it was found after some months that it was difficult to do this. Rather than set up a special sub-Committee, the Public Health Committee accepted

an offer from the Walsingham and Wells Voluntary Committee to take over the work for the whole year, and this Committee was renamed the North-West Norfolk Voluntary Home Safety Committee.

A one day course was also held for potential lecturers and there were a few volunteers for this in the District.

This Committee being a voluntary committee is dependant upon public subscriptions and I feel that the work is very important although details thereof are still not widely known. The Council have given every assistance to the Committee and I hope will continue to do so.

The Council continue to send a Home Safety leaflet to parents of all newly-born children.

## 12. FOOD HYGIENE.

The Ministry issued suggested Model Byelaws for the handling, wrapping and delivery of food and sale of food in the open air. This is a measure which I have felt has been necessary for a very long time, and these Byelaws, which I am pleased to say, the Council are adopting, will give the Public Health Department a great increase in their power to control the conditions of these premises. It covers the hygiene of persons handling or wrapping food, the state of premises where this is carried out, and also premises where food is handled and prepared for sale. This means that all shops, restaurants and public houses, which sell foodstuffs now come under the regulations. It will mean a very great increase in the amount of work carried out by this Department, and in fact, it is doubtful whether the work can be adequately carried out by the existing staff.

## 13. ICE-CREAM.

Strict control was exercised over Ice-Cream vendors during the year, and we have been fortunate in getting the co-operation of these vendors in bringing their premises up to a better standard.

## 14. GENERAL.

During February and March there were heavy gales along the coast causing flooding and damage. No Public health matter arose although many families had to be temporarily rehoused by the County Council. Difficulty was at first experienced in housing one family but this was finally overcome.

## 15. CONCLUSION.

This again has been a busy year, there have been many changes in legislation which have opened up new avenues for investigation. In general the health of the district appears to be satisfactory.

**PART II.**  
(General Medical Information).

**1. GENERAL.**

For the past two years, I have reported details of the Medical Services available in the area other than in connection with Public Health work. Last year I showed the position under the National Health Service Act, and therefore all that I am quoting in this report are changes which have occurred since that report. The information given is at the time of going to press and not as at 31st December, 1949.

Now that the National Health Act has been in operation for some time, I think it is fair to say that from the point of view of the Public generally it is working well. There is, however, no doubt that having parts of the service controlled by three separate bodies, the tendency is for each to work on its own lines, making it difficult for local officers to co-operate. The Tuberculosis Service appears to be the most divided, and different authorities are responsible for the three divisions of the Service. Locally, however, every effort is being made to co-ordinate the three services, but this is often not easy due to the various regulations produced by each of the three controlling authorities.

There are of course silly idiosyncrasies which time will no doubt erase. For example, a General Practitioner may authorise a special corset if the patient is prepared to pay for it, but to receive a similar corset under the Act, it is necessary for a fully qualified hospital specialist to authorise same.

Finally, there are certain points to which I should like to draw your particular attention. There is in this area a complete lack of maternity beds, though it is possible to say that the position has been slightly improved by the opening of Long Acre Maternity Home for the use of General Practitioners to attend their own maternity patients. However, it seems to me likely that on many occasions the doctor would probably arrive after the birth due to the distance involved.

In my first report to you, I emphasised the fact that I considered this area was in need of maternity beds, and this need has in no whit diminished in the past two years. The only hospital in the area, the Wells Cottage Hospital, has for a considerable time been running at a complement of three beds either male or female, but not both. In my opinion this hospital would make a far better Maternity Unit and be of far greater benefit to the area than it is at present as a General Hospital.

I believe the new Nurses' Home is being built and also a new Physiotherapy Department, and this will release another ward of three beds. Even if it were not feasible to turn this into a Maternity Hospital, it would surely be possible to have one or two maternity beds available in the old staff rooms. This is a fact to which I should like the Council to give their earnest consideration.

## 2. GENERAL PRACTITIONERS.

There has been only one change in General Practitioners and that is Dr. J. Vernon Griffiths, Christmas Steps, East Rudham, King's Lynn, has taken the place of Dr. R. N. C. McCurdy.

## 3. GENERAL.

All Hospitals remain the same with the exception of Cromer and District Hospital, which now has a full range of Specialist Consultants.

## 4. MATERNITY SERVICES.

District Nurses (showing parishes and villages served).

Deletions from last year:—

Nurse Ives and Nurse Rogers.

Additions are:—

Nurse Austin, 12, Avenue Road, Hunstanton:—

Thornham, Choseley, Titchwell, Burnham Deepdale, Brancaster.

## 5. RED CROSS MEDICAL LOAN DEPOTS.

Additions are:—

Brancaster Staith—Mrs. Guthrie, Brancaster Staith.

Dersingham—Mrs. Mitchell, Social Club Hall.

North Creake—Mrs. Elliott, The Vicarage.

## 6. COUNTY MEDICAL SERVICES.

### (a) Infant Welfare Centres.

Additions:—

(i) Dersingham I.W.C.—Last Thursday, held in Parish Hall.

(ii) East Rudham—3rd Friday, held in British Legion Hall.

(iii) Burnham Market—On a Friday once a fortnight. Held at Dr. Luffman's House

(Non-County). Voluntary Clinic. Food Stuffs and Medicaments issued by the County Council.

(b) **Tuberculosis.**

Tuberculosis Officer :—

Dr. G. F. Barran, T.B. Dispensary, West Norfolk and King's Lynn General Hospital, King's Lynn.

(c) **Home Helps.** Home Helps are available in the following parishes :—

Burnham Market, Burnham Overy, Burnham Sutton, Docking, Heacham and Snettisham.

## 7. LABORATORY SERVICES.

Public Analyst :—

Dr. Eric C. Wood, Ph.D., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C., 6, Clarence Road, Norwich.

**PART III.**  
**(Medical Statistics).**

**Table 1. General Statistics.**

Area (in Acres)	...	...	...	...	87,386
Estimated Resident Population				...	16,680
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£63,669
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate				...	£253

**Table 2. Live Births.**

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	144	110	254
Illegitimate	...	2	7	9
		146	117	263

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of  
estimated Resident Population      ...      ...      15.76

**Table 3. Still Births.**

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	3	5	8
Illegitimate	...	—	—	—
		3	5	8

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 of  
estimated Resident Population      ...      ...      0.47

**Table 4. Deaths (all ages).**

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
	117	109	226

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of  
estimated Resident Population      ...      ...      13.54

**Table 5. Infant Mortality. (Deaths of Infants under One year).**

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	4	3	7
Illegitimate	...	—	—	—
		4	3	7

Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births      ...      ...      26.61

Table 6. Cause of Deaths of Infants under One Year.

<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
31. Premature Birth	1	—	1
21. Bronchitis	—	1	1
18. Intercranial Haemorrhage	—	1	1
22. Bronco Pneumonia	1	—	1
32. Haemolytic Disease of Newborn	1	—	1
19. Cardiac Failure	1	—	1
	4	2	6
Inward Transfers (add)	—	1	1
	4	3	7

Table 7. Cause of Total Deaths.

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
6. Tuberculosis of respiratory system ... ...	1	—	1
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	—	1
9. Influenza ... ...	—	2	2
13. Cancer of buc. cav. and oesoph (M) uterus (F)	3	6	9
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum ... ...	6	4	10
15. Cancer of breast ...	1	3	4
16. Cancer of all other sites ...	10	7	17
17. Diabetes ... ...	3	1	4
18. Intercranial vascular lesion ... ...	9	16	25
19. Heart disease ... ...	40	39	79
20. Other diseases of circulatory system ... ...	2	3	5
21. Bronchitis ... ...	—	4	4
22. Pneumonia ... ...	5	1	6
23. Other resp. dis. ... ...	4	1	5
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	—	1	1
26. Appendicitis ... ...	1	—	1
27. Other digestive diseases ...	2	1	3
28. Nephritis ... ...	3	3	6
31. Premature birth ...	1	1	2
32. Congenital malformations, birth injuries and infant diseases ... ...	2	1	3
34. Road Traffic Accidents ...	2	—	2
35. Other violent causes ...	1	1	2
36. All other causes ...	20	14	34
	117	109	226

**Table 8. Deaths according to Ages.**

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under 1 year ...	...	4	3	7
1 and under 5	...	3	—	3
5 " "	10	—	1	1
10 " "	20	1	1	2
20 " "	30	1	1	2
30 " "	40	5	1	6
40 " "	50	4	—	4
50 " "	60	5	7	12
60 " "	70	25	24	49
70 " "	80	31	34	65
80 " "	90	34	30	64
90 " "	100	4	5	9
<hr/>				
Inward Transfers (add)		117	107	224
<hr/>		—		2
<hr/>		117	109	226

**Table 9. Cancer.**

The following table shows the incidence of cancer deaths during the past 5 years :—

		1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Males	...	17	20	14	11	20
Females	...	8	15	16	15	20

**Table 10. Summary of Vital Statistics.**

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Population	15,630	15,930	16,140	16,500	16,680
Live Births	306	331	339	291	263
Still Births	10	9	7	9	8
Deaths	221	243	197	198	226
Infant Mortality	16	13	13	5	7

**Table 11. Summary of Births and Deaths Rates.**

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Live Births	19.0	20.8	21.0	17.7	15.76
Still Births	0.63	0.56	0.43	0.54	0.47
Crude Deaths	14.1	15.3	12.3	12.0	13.54
Infant Mortality	56.0	39.3	38.35	19.7	26.61

**Table 12. Births Rates, Civilian Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case Rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the Year 1949. Provisional Figures based on Quarterly Returns.**

			126 County Boroughs and Wales.	Great Towns including London.	25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census.	148 Smaller Towns Resident Populations	Docking Rural District
Rates per 1000 Population.							
<b>BIRTHS:</b>	Live	...	16.7 (a)	18.7	18.0		15.76
	Still	...	.39 (a)	.47	.40		.47
Rates per 1,000 Live Births							
<b>DEATHS:</b>	All causes	...	11.7 (a)	12.5	11.6		13.54
	Typhoid and Paratyphoid	...	.00	.00	.00		.00
	Whooping Cough	...	.01	.02	.01		.00
	Diphtheria	...	.00	.00	.00		.00
	Tuberculosis	...	.45	.52	.42		.11
	Influenza	...	.15	.15	.14		.11
	Smallpox	...	.00	.00	.00		.00
	Acute Poliomyelitis and						
	Polioencephalitis	...	.01	.01	.02		.00
	Pneumonia	...	.51	.56	.59		2.09
<b>NOTIFICATIONS:</b>	Typhoid Fever	...	.01	.01	.01		.00
	Paratyphoid Fever	...	.01	.02	.01		.00
	Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	.02	.03	.02		.00
	Scarlet Fever	...	1.63	1.72	1.83		1.25
	Whooping Cough	...	2.39	2.44	2.39		2.09
	Diphtheria	...	.04	.05	.04		.00
	Erysipelas	...	.19	.20	.19		.00
	Measles	...	8.95	8.91	9.18		3.00
	Pneumonia	...	.80	.91	.65		.20
	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	.13	.13	.12		.00
	Acute Polioencephalitis	...	.01	.01	.02		.00
	Food Poisoning	...	.14	.16	.14		.05
Rates per 1,000 Total Births.							
<b>DEATHS:</b>	All causes under 1 year of age	...	32 (b)	37	30		7
	Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	...	3.0	3.8	2.4		.0
(a) Rates per 1,000 Total Population. (b) per 1,000 related Live Births.							
<b>NOTIFICATIONS:</b>	Puerperal Fever and						
	Pyrexia	...	6.31	8.14	5.30		.05

**Table 13. Infectious Diseases. (According to Age Group)**

	<i>Under</i>	<i>One</i>	<i>1-</i>	<i>2-</i>	<i>3-</i>	<i>4-</i>	<i>5-</i>	<i>10-</i>	<i>15-</i>	<i>20-</i>	<i>35-</i>	<i>45-</i>	<i>65-</i>	<i>Total</i>
Scarlet Fever...	—	—	3	—	1	13	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Jaundice	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	4
Total	—	—	3	—	1	13	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	24

**Table 14. Measles and Whooping Cough.**

		1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Measles	...	...	88	64	45	122
Whooping Cough	...	7	10	15	72	35
Total	...	95	74	60	194	86

**Table 15. Tuberculosis. (Details of New Cases during 1949).**

<i>Age Period</i>	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>	
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
0 -	—	—	—	—
1 -	—	—	2	—
5 -	2	—	2	1
15 -	1	4	—	—
25 -	—	1	—	—
35 -	—	—	—	—
45 -	—	—	—	—
55 -	2	—	—	—
65 -	—	—	—	—
Total	5	5	4	1
Totals	10		5	
Grand Total			15	

**Table 16. Tuberculosis. (Number of Cases on Register end 1949).**

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pulmonary	...	31	21	52
Non-Pulmonary	...	11	14	25
Total	...	42	35	77

**Table 17. Tuberculosis (Details of new cases for last five years).**

		1945.	1946	1947	1948	1949
Pulmonary	... M.	9	8	10	6	5
	... F.	1	7	7	6	5
Non-Pulmonary	M.	3	2	1	1	4
	... F.	2	4	4	5	1
Total	...	15	21	22	18	15

**Table 18. Diphtheria Immunisation Scheme.**

The following table shows the immunisation state of the children in the Local Health Area No. 8, comprising Docking and Walsingham R.D.C.'s. and Wells U.D.C. at 31st December, 1949.

	<i>Under School Age</i>	<i>School Age</i>	<i>Total</i>
Numbers Immunised	... 1,827	4,426	6,253
Estimated Population	... 3,860	5,504	9,184
Percentage Immunised	50%	80%	68%

## PART IV.

## REPORT BY SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting for your consideration my Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1949.

## 1. INSPECTIONS.

The number of inspections made in connection with the various branches of Public Health work during the year are as follows:—

<i>Nature of Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Visits.</i>
Housing, for repairs and overcrowding, etc. ....	151
Housing, interviewing applicants for Council Houses .... .... ....	166
Cowsheds and Dairies .... .... ....	56
Factories and Workshops .... .... ....	21
Food Premises, for food inspection .... ....	34
Ice Cream Premises, for conditions of cleanliness	47
Control of moveable dwellings .... ....	23
Infectious Disease enquiries .... .... ....	16
Premises fumigated after Infectious Diseases ....	8
Inquiries into housing conditions of Tuberculous Persons .... .... ....	6
Rat Infested Premises .... .... ....	4
Completion of house-to-house Survey in Heacham for information required in connection with Sewerage Scheme .... .... ....	244
Visits in North and South Creak for information regarding household facilities for disposal of nightsoil .... .... ....	264
Visits made in connection with the administration of the Public Cleansing Scheme .... ....	653
Inspections for matters coming within the purview of the Public Health Act, such as Drainage and Water supplies, abatement of nuisances and dirty premises .... .... ....	342
Miscellaneous inspections and visits .... ....	343
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,378</b>

## 2. NOTICES.

(a) **Preliminary.** The following preliminary notices were served regarding the provisions of the various Acts to be complied with:—

Housing Act, 1936 ...	...	...	...	29
Public Health Act, 1936 ...	...	...	...	20
Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 ...	...	...	...	4
Factories Act, 1937 ...	...	...	...	1

(b) **Statutory.** It is gratifying to be able to record that it was not necessary to serve one statutory notice during the year.

### 3. NUISANCES AND COMPLAINTS.

During the year a considerable number of complaints of various sorts was received by the Health Department. I am pleased to be able to report that nearly all of them were dealt with by interviews with the persons concerned, or by other informal action, and again, only very few cases had to be reported to the Council.

### 4. HOUSING.

The position regarding repairs to houses has remained as difficult this year as in previous years, the low rentals of the houses, most needing repair acting as a powerful argument in favour of landlords not carrying out repairs except when forced to do so. Consequently deterioration of the older types of houses is continuing, and there seems little prospect of arresting this deterioration unless, property owners can be encouraged, in some way or other, to keep their houses in a reasonable condition.

The Housing Act, 1949, came into operation during the year, this provides, among other things, for local authorities to give grants to persons for improving houses owned by them. As no applications for assistance were received during the year, no indication can be given as to what effect this Act is likely to have on the general housing conditions in the district.

In connection with the letting of Council Houses, a number of reports were referred on the living conditions of the applicants, and these reports did, I believe, assist the Tenants Selection Sub-Committee in giving thorough consideration to all the applications before them.

Four undertakings given by owners not to let cottages until they had been satisfactorily repaired, were cancelled after the necessary work had been completed.

One Certificate was issued under the Rent Restrictions Act, which enabled a tenant to withhold an increase in rent until the house had been put in a reasonable state of repair.

### 5. FOOD INSPECTION.

Thirty-four visits were made to grocers and others to inspect food which was suspected of being unsound and varying quantities of food had to be condemned.

The Ministry of Food produced a series of Model Byelaws in connection with the conditions to be observed during the handling, wrapping and delivery of food, and sale of food in the open air. The Council, after very careful consideration, decided to adopt the Byelaws.

The Byelaws provide for measures to be taken to prevent contamination of food, while it is in shops, in course of delivery, or for sale from stalls or mobile vans, etc. Until these Byelaws were introduced, there was little power given to Sanitary Inspectors to try and prevent the contamination of food, the only action that could be taken was that food could be seized for contamination only after it had become unfit for consumption. There are no measures to deal with food which may have been contaminated but not to a degree sufficient to render it completely unfit to eat.

Provided sufficient time can be devoted to this work, the Byelaws should prove of considerable value in bringing about a higher standard of cleanliness in the food trades.

**Ice Cream Premises.** At the end of the year there were 38 premises in the district registered for the sale of Ice-cream. Four of these were refused registration for the manufacture of ice-cream.

During the year, three applications for registration were refused because the premises did not comply with the legal requirements, two of them being subsequently licensed when the necessary improvements had been carried out.

## 6. MILK AND DAIRIES.

Three important sets of Regulations concerning the production, sale and distribution of milk became operative on the 1st October.

One of the most important features of the Regulations, was that the responsibility for the supervision of production of milk at farms was taken from local authorities and put into the hands of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The supervision of the sale and distribution of milk and the conditions at dairies, other than those on farms, remains the responsibility of local Councils.

Fifty six visits were made to cowsheds and dairies during the year, and unsatisfactory conditions were found at four cowsheds, which necessitated the serving of four notices under the Milk and Dairies Order 1926.

## 7. MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

Routine inspections were made during the year of sites licensed for moveable dwellings. On one site, the method of supplying water for the persons using it was found to be unsatisfactory, and the owner agreed to carry out the improvements asked for, on two other sites, defects regarding closet accommodation, refuse bins,

and spacing of dwellings were found, and in each case the owner was written to and requested to comply with the Council's conditions attached to the licences.

In addition to the 15 licensed permanent sites, 7 licences were issued to persons to use caravans for living purposes, three of these being for young married people unable to find any other means of living accommodation.

## 8. PUBLIC CLEANSING.

(a) **Refuse Collection.** The collection of house refuse was continued through the year, and fortnightly collections were given to every parish in the district with the exception of Heacham, Ringstead, Burnham Market and Burnham Overy. In these four parishes, weekly collections were given, in the first three day direct labour, and in the other one by a contractor.

(b) **Cesspool and Lavatory Pail Emptying.** Regular emptyings of cesspools and lavatory pails were maintained in Heacham, Snettisham, Docking, Burnham Market and Burnham Overy, and pail emptying only in Ringstead. In addition to these schemes, private cesspool emptying was carried out in parishes without regular schemes and Council house cesspools in all parts of the district were dealt with when necessary.

Cesspools at the new housing estate at Gelham Manor, Dersingham proved very troublesome and to avoid nuisances arising and inconveniences to the tenants, a rota of regular emptyings had to be arranged.

A new machine, designed exclusively for lavatory pail emptying, was put into use on the Docking and Burnham Scheme. Experiments were carried out to see if this vehicle could also be used as an auxiliary cesspool emptier. These proved successful, and the machine has been available in this capacity especially on the large cesspools provided at some of the new housing estates. Had it not been for using it in this way, another cesspool emptier would have undoubtedly been required to deal with the additional work arising from the new housing estates that were brought into use during the year.

(c) **Extension of Schemes.** The Council gave serious consideration to putting pail emptying schemes into operation at North and South Creake, Syderstone and East Rudham, and surveys were made of these parishes to ascertain the numbers of houses without sufficient ground for the disposal of lavatory pail contents.

At the end of the year, the Council had not reached any decision in the matter.

## 9. SALVAGE.

In June an Order was made by the Board of Trade, relieving local authorities of the obligation to collect waste paper, rags and bones and all salvage work was consequently ended.

Up until then, the following quantities had been collected :—

Paper	...	19 tons $7\frac{1}{4}$ cwt.	— value	£74 11 6
Bones	...	1 ton $3\frac{1}{4}$ cwt.	— value	£4 13 0
Rags	...	1 ton $3\frac{3}{4}$ cwt.	— value	£13 13 6
				_____
		21 tons $14\frac{1}{4}$ cwt.	Total	£92 18 0
				_____

## 10. SEWERAGE.

After the public enquiry, which was held in September, 1948, in connection with the Council's proposed sewerage programme, a survey was made in Heacham of the existing closet accommodation. On the results obtained, a comprehensive report was prepared and submitted to the Council, in which suggestions were made regarding the policy to be adopted for conversion of various types of closets and connection to the sewer, etc.

During the year, the Consulting Engineers were engaged on preparing details of a scheme for Heacham, and apart from this no other tangible progress was made.

Part of the River Wensum and incidental ditches at East Rudham, and sewer ditches at Snettisham were cleared out once during the year.

## 11. PUBLIC LAVATORY ACCOMMODATION.

Complaints were received regarding the lack of lavatory accommodation at South Beach, Heacham, and the Council agreed in principle to provide public lavatories at South Beach, Heacham, and Snettisham Beach.

## 12. WATER SUPPLIES.

Sixty nine samples of water were taken, 59 from private wells and 8 from the public supply.

All the public samples were satisfactory. Of those taken from private wells, 23 were satisfactory, 36 unsatisfactory, and 2 suspicious.

Where unsatisfactory samples were obtained, the owners were requested to provide a wholesome supply, by taking what action was necessary. Advice on the chlorination of supplies, etc., was readily given by the Department, and in many cases, actual chlorination was carried out on behalf of the owners.

The very high proportion of unfit samples accentuates the need for a wholesome supply of water in those parishes without a public mains supply, and it was gratifying to note the good progress that was made with the Council's new water scheme during the year.

### 13. DIRTY AND VERMINOUS PREMISES.

One private house was found to be heavily infested with fleas. Every help was given to the owner to deal with them and the house successfully disinfected.

### 14. DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND MICE.

The Council, having retained powers of delegation under the Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919, again used the staff of the County Agricultural Executive Committee to carry out the actual work of vermin destruction. The cost of this work was borne by the general rates and the cost to the Council for the year was £56.15.9d.

### 15. FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Twenty-one inspections were made of factories and workshops.

The sanitary accommodation in one factory was found to be in a very unsatisfactory condition, and the owners were requested to provide something better. This resulted in entirely new W.C. accommodation, complete with washing facilities, being built at the works.

### 16. CONCLUSION.

Although only a limited amount of work could be carried out in connection with the repair of dwelling houses during the year, another aspect of housing, the provision of Council Houses, proceeded steadily. As a result, it was possible to house many needy families who had, in many cases, been living in unsatisfactory conditions for some time. A summary of families re-housed is included in the Medical Officer's report.

The system of reports by the Public Health Department direct to the Tenants Selection Sub-Committee has, I think worked well, and satisfaction can be felt that it was possible to supply this Committee with fairly comprehensive information on all applicants for Council Houses.

The Public Cleansing Services were again carried out smoothly and without any serious disruption. Owing to the men agreeing to work some part of all Bank Holidays, lavatory pail emptying was carried out six mornings in every week throughout the year, and in this respect I feel that a very satisfactory service was given to the public.

I am, Your obedient Servant,

W. B. JENKINS,

*Senior Sanitary Inspector.*

## PART V.

# ANNUAL REPORT OF WATERWORKS SUPERINTENDENT.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit my Annual Report for the year ended 31st October, 1949, for your consideration.

<i>Consumptions.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>	<i>Galls. per day.</i>
Output from Fring Boreholes ...	29,252,000	80,000
Supplied to Docking Tower ...	5,666,000)	16,000
Pumped from Docking Well ...	114,000)	
Supplied from Hunstanton U.D.C.	15,150,000	41,500

### *Electricity Consumed and Cost of Pumping.*

	<i>Power Units</i>	<i>Heat Units</i>	<i>Total Cost £ s. d.</i>	<i>Cost per 1,000 gallons.</i>
Fring Main Station (Boreholes) ...	57,206	308	392.10.2	3.22d.
Fring Booster Station (Docking) ...	6,258	388	53.11.10	2.27d.
Heacham Supply from Hunstanton U.D.C.	—	—	631. 5.0	10.0d.

## 2. MAIN WATER SUPPLY.

There are at present seven parishes on mains water supply. Six are supplied from boreholes at Fring, Heacham obtains its supply from New Hunstanton U.D.C.

The number of houses in the seven parishes are estimated at 2,619 excluding Heacham and Snettisham beaches, where mains supply is available to all bungalows, etc., which are normally used only as summer residences.

The following is a list of the number of houses directly connected to mains or otherwise as far as returns show.

	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Connected</i>	<i>Estimated by Standpipe</i>	<i>Connected in 1949</i>
Dersingham	604	1674	444	76	28
Ingoldisthorpe	134	469	94	38	15
Snettisham	472	1338	307	95	9
Sedgeford	214	590	90	115	7
Fring	41	250	9	30	1
Docking	389	1265	138	190	8
Heacham	765	1948	601	125	29
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2619</b>	<b>7534</b>	<b>1683</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>97</b>

The above does not include the numerous service connections to mains supply on Heacham and Snettisham beaches.

During the year, the levels of the Fring boreholes were lower than in recent years due to continued drought. The lowest water level recorded was in October, 1949, when it was 20 feet below floor level. The highest level was recorded in February, 1949, when the level was 11 feet below floor level.

All mains water is chlorinated before passing into the mains, this being a precaution against contamination. Numerous samples have been taken during the year and sent to the Public Health Lab. at Norwich. The Reports have all shown that the water is of excellent quality.

### 3. WATER SOFTENING.

Further approaches to the Ministry of Health for approval to the installation of water softening plant have met with the response that present circumstances did not permit of this scheme being proceeded with.

### 4. EXTENSION OF MAINS, etc.

A new 3 inch main has been completed to give supply to a new housing estate at Life Wood, Dersingham, where eight new dwellinghouses are completed.

Numerous services have been undertaken to give mains supply to various dwellings and also for trade purposes.

Due to the extraordinary weather conditions on 1st March, 1949, approximately 550 yards of 3 inch main was washed out and partially destroyed on Snettisham Beach.

To avert any inconvenience, all owners of bungalows in the affected area were notified that mains water would not be available for a considerable period, although the Council agreed to cart water to those who were in permanent residence. After a Sub-Committee met on the site the Ministry of Health were approached to issue a steel permit, and with the co-operation of our suppliers a temporary supply by standpipes was available to all on 24th August, 1949.

Salvage work on the destroyed main was carried out with the co-operation of Etna Stone & Shingle Co., who allowed the use of their drag-line and driver.

The amount of main recovered and suitable for re-laying was approximately 300 yards.

It was decided that the Water Department should re-lay a main on the sea side of the bungalows, and so avert a recurrence of damage to the mains in a similar way.

## 5. NEW COUNCIL HOUSE CONNECTIONS.

The Council agreed, that the Water Department carry out all connections from the main up to a point inside the houses, terminating at the inside stop-cock, this will avoid confusion between departments and contractors.

## 6. POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT.

The Contractors, Messrs. F. W. Shanks & Co., Ltd., Hunstanton, continue to make good progress throughout the district with main-laying although slow delivery of special pipes coming has greatly hampered testing and joining pipe lines together.

Work on the Reservoir is nearing completion and has commenced on the Structure of the Water Tower.

## 7. GENERAL.

Ferrules inserted in mains for domestic trade supplies, 61.

Fountains repaired, 47.

Tap washers fitted, 290.

Ball valves re-washed and repaired, 112.

Due to shortage in supply of spares for fountains, a number have been removed, and an ordinary stand-pipe and tap fitted.

The 3 inch Beck Water Meter loaned by the Council to New Hunstanton U.D.C. and installed in Heacham Tower has been purchased by the Urban Council.

Due to a breakdown in the village of Stanhoe's water supply on the 12th September, 1949, emergency supply was made available from Docking Water Tower via the 10 inch new main which was laid and tested to a point adjacent to Stanhoe Well. As this main had not been cleansed, a notice at draw off tap was displayed "That all water must be boiled before use."

The Council agreed that due to the amount of time I would have to spend with the Resident Engineer on the Post-War Scheme, a Charge Hand should be engaged, who would eventually take over duties on the new Scheme. Mr. Allison from Norwich was appointed and commenced duties with the Council on August 2nd, 1949.

The Resident Engineer and myself have started the survey of Stanhoe for service connection purposes, and we propose surveying other villages as supply becomes available.

The Council considered the question of portable or mobile chlorinating equipment for use in cases of mains breakages, etc., and agreed to purchase a Wallace & Tiernan portable reagent

feeder. On receiving this plant a practical demonstration was arranged by Wallace & Tiernan's representative. My conclusions are that this plant is effective, practically fool-proof in operation, and easily transported.

In conclusion I may say that apart from Snettisham beach, a satisfactory supply has been maintained throughout the year apart from a few minor local failures beyond our control which were rectified at the earliest opportunity.

I am, Your obedient Servant,

J. R. DRYSDALE,

*Waterworks Superintendent.*

### Appendix A.

#### REPORT UPON CAPITAL WORKS EXECUTED DURING THE PERIOD JANUARY — DECEMBER, 1949.

In connection with the Regional Water Supply Scheme the following Head Works have been constructed during the year.

**Pumping Station at Fring.** The construction of the building above the two boreholes previously drilled, was commenced on 9.8.49 and by the end of the year the flat roof to the structure had been concreted. Pumps will be installed during the summer of 1950.

**Reservoir at The Mount.** This structure, 109 ft. x 52 ft. x 13 ft. high (internal dimensions) constructed in reinforced and mass concrete was completed and ready for testing during the year.

**Water Tower at The Mount.** Construction was commenced in March, 1949, and by the end of the year all foundations and supports for the elevated water tank had been completed and a start made on the concreting of the internal and external circular walls of the tank itself. It is expected that structural work on this Tower will be completed in April, 1950.

**Pipe-lines.** Details of water pipe-lines laid during the year are tabulated on the attached schedule.

**Piped Water Supply to Villages.** By connecting to the existing Docking Water System, a piped supply was made available to the villages of Bircham Newton, Great Bircham and Bircham Tofts during December, 1949. The village of Stanhoe will also have a piped supply available from the same source early in 1950.

Until the new pumps are installed at Fring and all the head-works completed at The Mount it will not be possible to provide a piped water supply to any further village in the Region.

Appendix A—*continued.*Report on progress of the Pipe-lines laid during  
the period January—December, 1949

<i>Section</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Length Yards</i>
1. Rising Main	Pump-house at Fring	The Mount, Docking	10"	3,480
2. Branch Mains	Water Tower Great Bircham	Great Bircham Bircham Tofts	9" 8"	4,820 1,180
3. Subsidiary Branches	In Great Bircham		6"	230
			5"	148
			4"	900
			3"	415
4. Ring-Main Lead	Reservoir	Cross-roads, Docking	12"	500
5. Ring-Mains	Cross-roads	Ringstead road	9"	1,670
	Cross-roads	Stanhoe village	10" 9"	4,625 36
6. Branch Mains	In Stanhoe		4" 3"	1,280 1,580
7. Branch Mains	Burnham Overy Peterstone		3"	2,550
	In Burnham Overy		4"	930
8. Branch Mains	Ring-Main In Overy Staith	Overy Staith	4" 4"	1,655 1,660
9. Branch Mains	In Burnham Norton		4"	1,379
10. Branch Mains	In Burnham Deepdale		3"	127
11. Branch Mains	In Brancaster		3" 4"	297 1,670
				31,132

Total Mileage laid: 17.7, i.e. approximately 40% of Stage 1

16th March, 1950

## Appendix B.

### Extract from Lecture by Dr. Argles of the London County Council at Refresher Course for District Medical Officers of Health in London.

Housing on medical grounds has covered 179 diseases and these have been analysed into groups on a percentage basis as follows :—

Cardiovascular	...	...	30.8	Pregnancy	...	...	4.1
Respiratory	...	...	28.0	Organic Nervous Disease	...	...	3.7
Functional Nervous				Metabolic Disorders	...	...	2.6
Disease	...	...	20.5	Genitourinary	...	...	2.3
Rheumatic Manifestations	8.0			Skin	...	...	1.3
Bone and Joint	...	...	6.5	Non Infect. T.B.	...	...	1.1
Alimentary Tract	...	...	6.1	Special Senses	...	...	1.05

The details required in various categories of disease are :

Heart Disease.	Very full information required and grading depends on degree of compensation.
Angina of Effort.	Age and degree of hypertension needed, priority only given if wife is the patient.
Cripples.	Prognosis and value of appliances needed, chair always recommended Ground Floor accommodation.
Rheumatism.	Age, pain, deformity and site of lesion required.
Lungs.	Chr. Bronchitis and Asthma frequently considered.
Nerve Disease.	Definite diagnosis required, small priority.
Functional.	No priority normally given.
Epilepsy.	Frequency and severity of attack, normally only to Housewife, Ground Floor accommodation.
Obesity.	Housewife, if sufficiently severe.

**Appendix B—continued.**

Blind.	Not normally requested, but definitely considered in some other co-existing reason.
Pregnancy.	Normal not considered, Abnormal possible, usual need is for pram accommodation down stairs.
Old Age.	If defects exist, to blocks with a Warden or near children.
Separate Bedroom.	Needed in Asthma Bronchiectasis, Colostomy, Amputation of lower limb, Enuereis.

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**Appendix C.****Standard for Improved Dwellings.**

A dwelling provided or improved with assistance under Part II of the Housing Act, 1949, must :—

- (i) be in all respects dry.
- (ii) be in good state of repair.
- (iii) have each room properly lighted and ventilated.
- (iv) have an adequate supply of wholesome water laid on for all purposes inside the dwelling.
- (v) be provided with efficient and adequate means of supplying hot water for domestic purposes
- (vi) have an internal or otherwise readily accessible water-closet.
- (vii) have a fixed bath preferably in a separate room.
- (viii) be provided with a sink or sinks and with suitable arrangements for the disposal of waste water.
- (ix) be provided with facilities for domestic washing including a copper, preferably in a separate room.
- (x) have a proper drainage system.
- (xi) be provided with adequate points for artificial lighting in each room.
- (xii) be provided with adequate facilities for heating each habitable room.
- (xiii) have satisfactory facilities for preparing and cooking food.
- (xiv) have a well-ventilated larder or food store.
- (xv) have a proper provision for the storage of fuel.
- (xvi) have a satisfactory surfaced path to outbuildings and convenient access from a street to the back door.

## Appendix D.

W. LINCOLNE SUTTON, F.R.I.C.,

*Norfolk and Suffolk County Laboratories,  
Redwell Street, Norwich.*

### The Water Abstraction Regulations 1947. 3rd Schedule.

#### CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF WATER.

Sample received from: Docking R.D.C., per Inspector Llewellyn.

No. 124877 zz.

Mark or Seal: "Pumping Station, Fring, 9.40 a.m., 18th January, 1949, taken from draw-off tap on rising main."

Temperature at source 10° C.

*The chemical results are stated in parts per million.*

Total Solids in Solution—332.

Nitrogen—Ammoniacal nil. Albuminoid nil.

Chloride as Chlorine—24.

Nitric Nitrogen—6.8.

Nitrous Nitrogen—nil.

Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate 4 hours 80° F.—nil.

Hardness (Soap Test)—Temp. 185. Perm. 60. Total 245.

Bacteriological Results—Colonies per ml. on agar at 37° C.—none. Bacillus Coliform absent in 100 ml.

*Physical Characteristics and other data:*

Bright and Clear. Colour 1.5° A.P.H.A. Taste and Smell: Imperceptible. pH 7.6. Free carbon dioxide 11.0.

*Mineral Analysis:*

Calcium, as Ca	97	Sulphate, as SO <sub>4</sub>	26
Magnesium, as Mg	1.1	Nitrate, as NO <sub>3</sub>	30
Sodium, as Na	11	Iron	nil
Carbonate, as CO <sub>3</sub>	111	Chloride, as Cl	24

A water of great organic and bacteriological purity, in every way suitable for drinking purposes.

W. LINCOLNE SUTTON.

**Appendix E.****PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE.****WATER****BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION REPORT.**

Copy sent to: The M.O.H., Norfolk.

Authority or Sender: The Senior Sanitary Inspector,  
Docking R.D.C.  
Docking.

Lab. Ref. No.: H. 2007.

Nature of Sample: Water from bore—Heacham Public Supply. Sample taken from tap at Lessey's shop, Station Road, Heacham.

Date and hour of collection: 19.7.49., 11-30 a.m.

Date and hour of arrival: 20.7.49.

Date and hour of examination: 20.7.49.

Probable number of coliform bacilli,  
MacConkey 2 days, 37° C.      ...      ...      ... 0 per 100 ml.

Date of Report: 22nd July, 1949.

*Remarks:—*

This sample is highly satisfactory.

L. M. DOWSETT.





